

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR SEEKS TO AID TRADES UNIONS

Local Labor Interests and General News—Unions Electing Officers—Miners' Convention.

As a confederacy of unionism the American Federation of Labor fulfills its purposes. It depends for its progress upon the co-operation of those central bodies which are affiliated with it. By virtue of this principle the labor movement of the country is expressed by the American Federation. Not only, however, does it seek to represent the general movement, but it is always in touch with all local movements, of which it is to some extent the dictator. It is the ideal of the laboring people that the American Federation of Labor should represent the highest types of workingmen, that it should foster unity and progress and that it should be a forum where all wage earners may have a voice.

The American Federation of Labor does what all federations of labor unions do—attempts to give stability to the labor movement by setting the various sections of the labor army into touch and co-operation with each other. It refuses to admit that occupation can be a barrier to the community of interests running through the wage-earning masses. From its inception it has taken the stand that while unions of miners, sailors, shoemakers, cigar makers and printers must each be left free to govern themselves within their own ranks, yet between the members of these unions there is a bond that makes their interests one.

The great aim and object of the American Federation of Labor is to strengthen this bond. Its method is by organization and education to place the labor movement upon a higher and firmer basis. Going on the principle that the strength of a chain is the strength of its weakest link the Federation endeavors to organize all labor, recognizing that while many nonunionists are in sympathy with unionism, yet that the unorganized are far more exposed to the pressure of unjust conditions than are the organized, and being thus weaker in maintaining wages, keeping down hours of labor, etc., are in more constant danger than the organized.

The American Federation of Labor credits itself with having already accomplished a world of good. It has largely swept away the old and foolish ideas that existed between skilled and unskilled workers; it has taught the great lesson that a man is a man, no matter whether he is of the scales a ladder, whether he makes the cotton in the fields. Whatever a man may be the motto of the Federation reads, so long as he works honestly and for the good of his fellow man, he is a man. The Federation stoutly maintains this and seeks to bring all into line regardless of their employment.

Ordinarily the Federation is opposed to strikes, but when it is struck it strikes back as hard as it can. Although the Federation admits that strikes are necessary in the act, it believes that they are moral and necessary when forced by aggressive employers who seek to curtail the liberties of a part of the community for their own advancement and who refuse fair and open conferences and adopt forceful measures. Realizing that strikes do not always win, the Federation considers even those that are lost useful in the long run. It teaches them a lesson, says President Gompers, "that they do not forget; it teaches them the lesson that labor is the most important factor in production and is entitled to some consideration as to wages, hours of labor and conditions under which labor shall be performed."

Carpenters' Official Paper Critiques Empire's Decision

The last issue of the carpenters' official paper, which appeared Friday, has the following to say concerning the decision of Empire Downey relative to the jurisdictional rights of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners and the Amalgamated Wood Workers' International Union: "In his decision on the controversy between our U. B. and the Amalgamated Wood Workers on questions of jurisdiction, Empire P. J. Downey awards jurisdiction over all woodworkers employed in planing mills, furniture and interior finish factories to the latter organization; while on the other hand, the putting up in the buildings of the work turned out by the men so employed, according to Downey's decision, belongs to the carpenters.

Empire Downey, in his decision, does it through lack of knowledge as to the true conditions in the woodworking industry, but it is from some inexplicable motive, has entirely lost sight of the interests of the bulk of the membership of the Amalgamated Wood Workers and the men employed in mills and shops, which interests demand their cohesion and consolidation with the carpenters.

"The empire, in his decision, as likewise the executive council of the A. F. of L. in their recent decisions on our controversy, has, at the expense of the membership of the Amalgamated Wood Workers, conveyed a personal favor upon their officials, who, as a matter of course, are anxious to maintain their organization and retaining their offices.

"The decision is an infringement on the interests of both the U. B. and the members of the Amalgamated Wood Workers. It may have the effect of temporarily hampering and disturbing the further development of our trade movement; it will, however, not prevent this movement from ultimately taking its natural course."

Wage Scale of Miners That Will Be Adopted

As the date of the coming convention of the United Mine Workers approaches, there are many reports as to the wage scale that will be reached between the operators and the miners. Officials of the United Mine Workers declare that the reports of an anticipated reduction of wages by the operators are unfounded, as none can tell what the wage scale will be until the joint conference which follows immediately the miners' convention. However that may be, it appears that the operators are seriously considering a slight reduction in wages in the West. According to a prominent coal operator of this city the operators will not be able to continue the present wage scale next year. There will be a reduction in the price of coal next year, he said, and consequently a reduction in the price of the mine labor. The supply of coal is becoming larger and the demand and therefore the price is bound to fall and the output become less, in which case operators cannot afford to pay the present high wages. Although he declines to make any definite statement, he says that the operators are being generally discussed by those attending the meeting of Indiana mine operators will be held in Terre Haute on Dec. 15, at which time conditions will be discussed. Operators deny the report from Terre Haute that a 10 per cent. decrease in wages will be made the last of this month, as their contract holds good until April 1.

Prominent Labor Leaders Have Visited Indianapolis

During the past week Indianapolis has been visited by some of the most prominent labor leaders of the country. Foremost among them was Frank Buchanan, president of the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, who holds an advanced position in the labor world as an honest and conservative leader. Mr. Buchanan came to Indianapolis in answer to a call from W. H. Brown, of the Brown-Ketchum iron works, in order to hold a conference relative to the strike of the iron workers on the East. Mr. Buchanan, who is leading the fight against the Iron League, an association of employers of New York which refuses to recognize the New York local because of its recent support of the Brown-Ketchum strike. The conference in this city between Mr. Buchanan and Mr. Brown was a failure, as no settlement could be reached. The Brown-Ketchum Company is a member of the Iron League, and Mr. Brown, it is stated, is willing to recognize union men in this city, but not in New York. To this Mr. Buchanan would not agree. His final ultimatum was that if the Brown-Ketchum

Company will recognize union men in New York the iron workers in Indianapolis will return to work. The terms of the men were not acceptable to one another and the situation remains the same.

Illinois Judge's Decision Not Like Indiana Jurists'

A trade union involved in a fight in the courts of Illinois was not as successful as the local union of the iron molders, which, in the suit before Judge Carter for a permanent injunction, ordered to prohibit picketing, practically won its point by being allowed two pickets. Although the cases are almost identical, an Illinois judge has found for the first time in the history of the State, a union is liable to a fine.

Franklin Union, No. 4, of Press Feeders, is an incorporated body. The members are striking for higher wages. Some time ago Judge Holton issued an injunction restraining the members of the union doing such things as picketing or trying to persuade nonunion feeders going to work in the offices where strikes had been declared. Now, while the union couldn't do this, there was nothing to prevent the members, on their own volition, using peaceful methods to win their strike. The fact is, some of these members have used violence, and as such they are liable to the law for their acts. But the union has never attempted to violate the injunction, so far as shown.

However, this judge solemnly decides that an incorporated body is liable for the acts of its members, even though it has not officially countenanced them. It will be interesting to watch and see by just what reasoning the judge will try to uphold his decision.

Conditions in Colorado Deplored by Mitchell

John Mitchell, president of the United Mine Workers, returned from Colorado last week and spent two days at the headquarters in this city. Mr. Mitchell left yesterday for Washington to attend a meeting of the executive council of the American Federation of Labor.

The situation among the miners and operators in southern Colorado, Mr. Mitchell said, is not encouraging. Although the men have returned to work in the northern fields, all efforts to heal the breach in the southern district have failed. Mr. Mitchell said it looked like a fight to the end, as he could see no way by which the operators and miners could come to an agreement under their present terms. The operators believe that they can break the strike, and for that reason will make no overtures to the miners. Martial law has been declared by the Governor of Colorado in the Cripple Creek region and the State militia is continually on guard. The general sentiment, Mr. Mitchell said, is on the side of the miners.

All of Perkins's Time Will Be Given to Labor

Edgar A. Perkins, of the State Federation of Labor, will, after the first of next year, devote all his time to the interests of the Federation in the State. The resolution framed at the last convention of the State Federation of Labor to the effect that the salary of the State president be increased so that he may devote his entire time to the work, has been ratified by President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor. Mr. Perkins will resign his position on the papers by which he is employed and will begin his duties as president and organizer of the State Federation on the first of next year.

Most of the time Mr. Perkins will devote to traveling about the State in the capacity of an organizer, although his headquarters will be in Indianapolis. None of the other State Federations employs a State organizer, and if the plan is a success it is probable that many of them will adopt it.

James O'Grady's Ideas.
According to James O'Grady, of London, England, fraternal delegates to the Boston convention of the American Federation of Labor, who spoke in Indianapolis last week, the curse of American trades unions is the jurisdictional rights. Mr. O'Grady said he believes this is the most serious phase of the labor movement in this country, as the whole basis of society is that there shall be no fights within the ranks. The jurisdictional rights, which are the cause of so much trouble, are just what D. M. Parry and all alleged enemies of organized labor watch with greatest interest.

Mr. O'Grady spoke at length on the trade union movement both in America and in England. He said there was very little difference between the two movements. In England the greatest ban of the unions is the courts, which in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred rule against labor organizations. He made the plea that labor unions should attempt to make the laws and in this way secure for themselves justice in the courts.

Local Unions Elect Officers.

Local unions of the city are beginning to hold the election of officers for next year. During last week locals elected officers as follows:
Switchmen's Union of North America, Lodge 16—Master, C. A. Akers; vice master, P. O. Shea; treasurer, N. B. Smith; secretary, Eugene Rogers; board of directors, D. E. Falcouth, J. C. Leary and W. A. Conklin.
Machinists' International Union, White River Lodge—Business agent, E. C. Collins; president, Arthur Dinning; vice president, John Buchorn; financial secretary, I. J. Welman; recording secretary, James O'Connell; conductor, June Blanchard; inside sentinel, Edward Mueller.

Entertainment of Miners.

At the Central Labor Union meeting tomorrow night plans will be made for the entertainment of the delegates who will attend the annual convention of the United Mine Workers, which will convene next month. It has been the custom heretofore for the Central Labor Union to tender the convention a banquet, but the sentiment this year is to have a good time and to have a good time. It is thought that this year the Central Labor Union will give a large smoker and entertainment to the miners immediately after the convention adjourns.

Employment of Children.

In Evansville an agreement has been made between the Central Labor Union, of that city, and the Business Men's Association, whereby a concerted effort will be made to enforce the child labor laws that are said to be greatly violated in that city. The business men declare that the employment of children in the places of men should not be tolerated and that it is a general injury to the community. It is probable that more decided steps will be taken in Indianapolis to put a stop to the employment of children where the headquarters are in many factories where it is alleged little children are doing adults' labor.

Banquet in His Honor.

In honor of his election as secretary-treasurer of the International Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, W. S. Carter, of Indianapolis, who for five years has been editor of the Firemen's Magazine, was tendered a banquet Friday night at the Germania House by executive members of labor organizations with headquarters in Indianapolis. Mr. Carter was elected to his new position several weeks ago at a meeting of the executive board of his organization in St. Paul, where the headquarters are located. He will begin his duties as secretary-treasurer on the 1st of January.

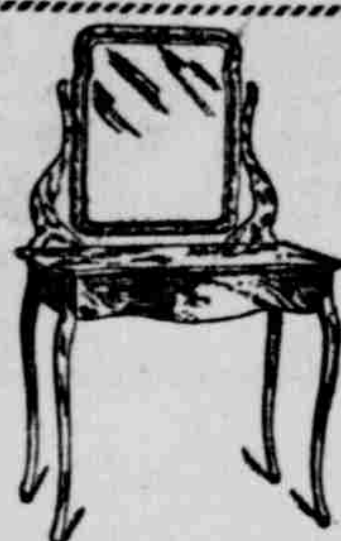
W. E. Klipsky Worse.

Word has been received at the headquarters of the Barbers' International Union that W. E. Klipsky, secretary of the or-



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TOILET TABLE

(Like cut.) This is a charming bedroom article. In style it is the height of grace, elegance and refinement; quartered oak and mahogany finish, piano polished; worth \$2.00.

OUR PRICE

\$8.25



SIDEBOARD

(Like cut.) A massive beautifully carved sideboard. The drawers are serpentine-shaped. The mirror is large and handsome; beveled; solid golden oak; worth \$22.00.

OUR PRICE

\$16.00



CHINA CLOSET

(Like cut.) Serpentine shaped glass door and sides, piano polished golden oak, large beveled mirror top, an extremely tasteful and refined pattern; worth \$35.00.

OUR PRICE

\$25.00

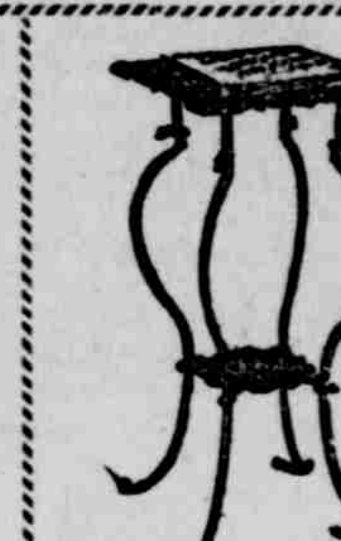


BOOKCASE

(Like cut.) A very rich design, an ornament to any library; beautifully shaped mirror, roomy desk and bookcase, adjustable shelves, handsomely carved and highly polished; worth \$22.00.

OUR PRICE

\$16.75



ONYX TABLE

(Like cut.) Burnished brass frame, fluted top and lower shelf. A refined and artistic design, the onyx slab top is beautifully patterned; worth \$4.00.

OUR PRICE

\$1.75

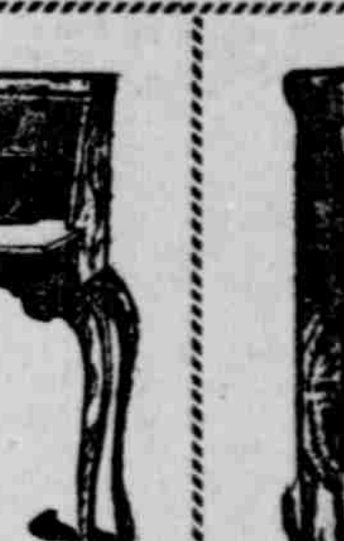


DESK

(Like cut.) A most convenient desk of good appearance; has a drop lid with lock; the interior is arranged for books and stationery; worth \$5.50.

OUR PRICE

\$4.50



MUSIC CABINET

(Like cut.) Made of birch, finished mahogany. Good select stock, highly polished. French legs, four deep shelves; worth \$4.00.

OUR PRICE

\$4.25



HEATING STOVE

(Like cut.) An ever popular Heater, cold rolled steel drum, ribbed front, grating, cast iron grate, neatly nickel-plated and ornamented; a good, durable, low-priced heating stove; worth \$7.50.

OUR PRICE

\$4.75

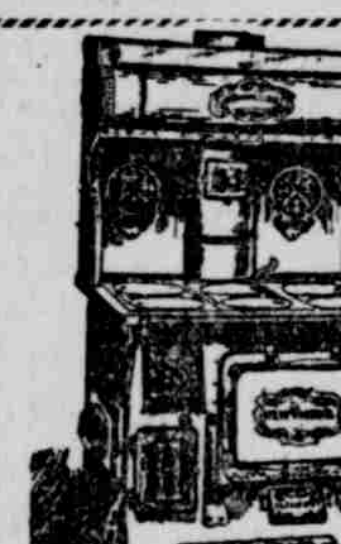


BOOKCASE

(Like cut.) A substantial, highly finished and refined piece of furniture. It has a large case for books and the desk is wide, low-priced heating stove; worth \$16.50.

OUR PRICE

\$11.25



STEEL RANGE

(Like cut.) A perfect baker and cooker, asbestos-lined, protected from large oven and warming closet, elaborately nickel-plated, changeable top plate; worth \$45.00.

OUR PRICE

\$28.75

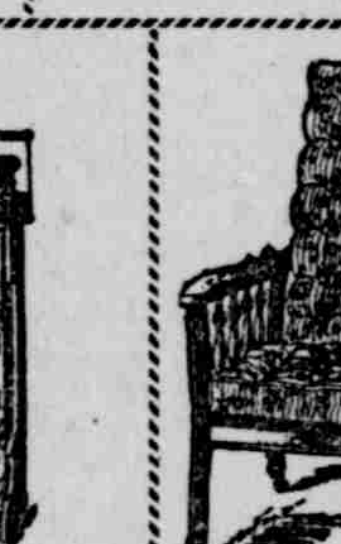


MANTEL FOLDING BED

(Like cut.) A bed that can be placed in the living-room or parlor without offense to good taste. Solid golden oak, highly finished, elaborately carved, large mirror; worth \$25.00.

OUR PRICE

\$20.00

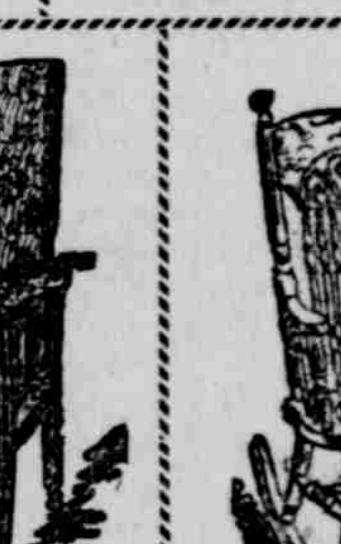


MORRIS CHAIR

(Like cut.) Highly finished frame, easy, adjustable, double cushions, deeply tufted; wide arms, a splendid little money; worth \$5.00.

OUR PRICE

\$5.75

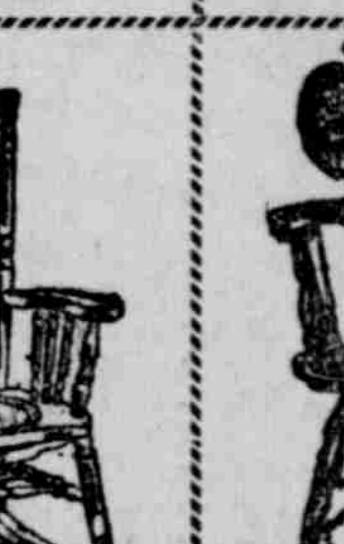


ROCKER

(Like cut.) Built for comfort and long wear, wide arms and back; shaped seat, highly finished; worth \$2.75.

OUR PRICE

\$2.75



FANCY ROCKER

(Like cut.) This is a beautifully carved mahogany Rocker. High back, deep seat, dignified and refined in appearance. A perfect piece of furniture; worth \$7.00.

OUR PRICE

\$7.00



DIVAN

(Like cut.) A charming design. The carving is dainty and effective. It is piano polished and the upholstery is of rich imported material; worth \$10.00.

OUR PRICE

\$8.75

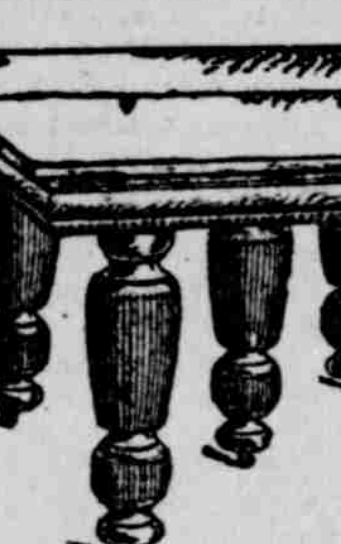


EXTENSION TABLE

(Like cut.) One of our swiftest and most stylish designs. The legs are beautifully turned and are very massive, highly polished. Worth \$12.75.

OUR PRICE

\$8.25



BEDROOM SUITE

(Like cut.) One of our new designs, all beautifully finished; dresser and bed are elaborately carved. The dresser is fitted with a special size swinging mirror and has full serpentine-shaped drawers; worth \$29.00.

OUR PRICE

\$19.75



IRON BED

(Like cut.) A grand bed. The design, the enamel, the finish, the mounting of art that will beautify any bedroom; much of the effect is secured by the perfect combination of the iron and the enamel; worth \$26.50.

OUR PRICE

\$26.50



HALL RACK

Massive in appearance, very attractive and an instance of splendid value. The mirror, strongly built, finely polished.

OUR PRICE

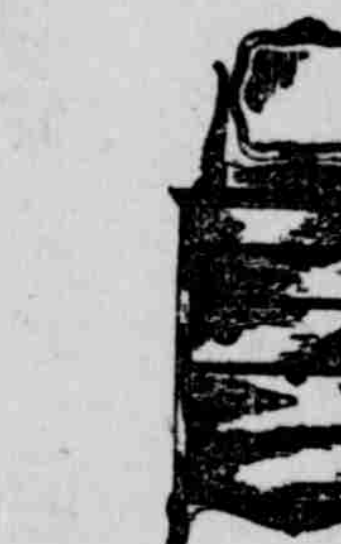
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(Like cut.) Well made and finished; patterned upholstery; each fitted with lock and key. A very tasteful design; worth \$12.00.

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\$8.00

ganization, who is in California on a leave of absence for his health, is much worse, for instance, have they been living fairly up to the law?

D. W. Roderick, manager of the International Association of Machinists' Railroad Districts, says that nearly all railroad companies in the Mississippi valley have adopted a shorter workday instead of reducing their force of machinists and other workmen. All railroads having shops in Chicago have done this, he said.

The Federated Trades Council of Milwaukee, Wis., has taken a step in the direction of practical socialism by passing a set of resolutions requesting the city government to buy the land and build thereon a labor temple, to be the property of organized labor, so that the unions may meet in better ventilated and better lighted rooms.

There are about 3,000 rapistries in New York city. Last May 400 of them formed a union. A young man named Henry Schroyer is president. "We call ourselves the 'clp' the bricklayers have the right of putting in the fireproofing on building under construction."

As the result of an edict sent out by the Teachers' Federation of Chicago, Ill., that organization has determined to boycott all candy stores selling sweets not manufactured according to union rules.

The International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths elected John Slocom, of Moine, Ill., president, changed the headquarters from Moine to Chicago and decided to hold the next convention in St. Paul in October, 1905. Elevator Constructors' Union of America, one of the newest international unions to receive a charter from the American Federation of Labor, has begun the publication of a monthly magazine for the members of that craft. Henry Snow, of Chicago, the general secretary, is the editor.

The coal corporations of southern Colorado have entered suit against the United Mine Workers for \$5,000 damages. There are certain well-defined requirements in a

court of equity which will give the coal companies a world of trouble to evade. For instance, have they been living fairly up to the law?

Chicago News.
When the Wiltons were to housekeeping in a tiny flat about as big as the old-fashioned parlor in Carrie Wilton's home down in southern Illinois, they figured their income carefully and decided they could live and pay their bills provided none of the various divisions they had made on paper of Tom's salary ran over the figures. "I can certainly set our table and run the house on \$25 a month," Carrie had said, with a nod of her pretty head. "But I'll have to be careful! I wish we could keep

and labor that other courts have to try other matters. Quick, E. J. Collins, had, and no stoppage of labor pending the same. Should the workers refuse to submit matters to these courts, then the government shall have power to supply the places of the strikers until the dispute is settled. To this, however, the government should have a body of men enlisted as an industrial corps of the army, employed on public works, with less than half the membership of all the others, can order sympathetic strikes at will and in violation of all agreements.

Twenty-four teamsters' unions in Chicago, with a membership of 30,000, are classed as contract breakers in a circular just issued by the Associated Teaming Interests. The position of nine other unions, with 5,000 members, is reported unknown, while only seven unions, which, however, have 20,000 members, are listed as being true to their agreements. The classification is the result of the teamsters' recent sympathetic strike against the Chicago City Railway Company. It shows the membership of each of the unions, thereby incidentally attacking the system which gives each union, regardless of size, seven delegates in the joint council. By that rule of representation the contract-breaking unions, with less than half the membership of all the others, can order sympathetic strikes at will and in violation of all agreements.

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a cow and a chicken-yard on our back porch—it would help a lot!"

The second month they were married Cousin Harriet took advantage of an exemption from the law. She was a large lady and Carrie was in a continual state of apology whenever she saw Cousin Harriet trying to adjust herself to the minute bedroom assigned to her. How could Cousin Harriet, used to the rambling, roomy houses down in the country, know she ought to have thanked her star she had not been made to sleep on the box couch in the parlor?

Cousin Harriet stayed two weeks, and the ravages of her appetite put the house-exchequer in debt. But she was hospitable young people, and Wilton scribbled on his downtown lunches for a month. The while, Carrie carried the black oak chair she had her eye on. The worst of it was that Cousin Harriet on departing had presented them with a large rapid-fire oil painting, the sort brightened individuals pay \$125 for. Cousin Harriet said she liked it because it was so lively colored and just what the Wiltons needed to make their sitting room cheerful. It covered the side of the room and assumed the eye uproariously and triumphantly. They did not dare to take it down because they knew the donor would ask every one who visited them from home if it still hung where she had put it.

Just as their finances had straightened out Uncle Daniel arrived. He kept a store down home and was up buying goods. Carrie knew he was accustomed to roast beef twice a week and chicken on Sundays, besides being particular about his brand of cigars. She and Tom heroically placed themselves on the altar of sacrifice and ate their fill of the good things.

They did not dare to take it down because they knew the donor would ask every one who visited them from home if it still hung where she had put it.

Joseph Kelley was yesterday appointed guardian of his insane daughter, Jennie K. Martin, by Judge Walker, of the Probate Court. Mrs. Martin has been living at Haughville with her husband, Harry Martin, and two little children, Lela, eight, and Ruth, eleven.